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1772
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/821,202

Applicant(s)

O'CONNOR, LAWRENCE J.

Examiner

Patricia L. Nordmeyer

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 July 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-78 and 80-82 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-78 and 80-82 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 April 2005 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Withdrawn Rejections

Any rejections and or objections, made in the previous Office Action, and not repeated below, are hereby withdrawn.

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1 – 78 and 80 - 82 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 - 41 of copending Application No. 10/715,562 in view of Obayashi et al. (USPN 4,749,625). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both are directed towards coverings for use on an exterior surface made with fibrous layers, moldable layers and release sheets covering the back surface of the moldable layer.

Application 10/715,562 discloses a covering for use on an exterior surface comprising a

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fibrous layer having a back surface, a moldable layer directly applied to the entire back surface of the fibrous layer and forming a solid bottom surface with an adhesive quality, the moldable layer being applied at a volume of at least about 185 grams per square meter between the back surface of the fibrous layer and the bottom surface and a release sheet releasably secured to the bottom surface of the moldable layer, wherein the fibrous layer, the moldable layer and the release sheet form a composite strip that is elongated with a predetermined length and has a predetermined width, the predetermined width being less than the predetermined length (Claim 1). However, Application 10/715,562 fails to disclose an impermeable barrier layer secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer with adhesive layer.

Obayashi et al. teach a an impermeable barrier layer secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer with adhesive layer made from a foil material (Column 4, lines 1 – 4) as part of a carpet structure (Figure 8) for the purpose of having an electromagnetic wave-shielding covering sheet (Column 3, lines 67 – 68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the an impermeable foil barrier layer which is secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer by the adhesive layer in Application 10/715,562 in order to have an electromagnetic wave-shielding covering sheet as taught by Obayashi et al.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1 – 78 and 80 – 82 are directed to an invention not patentably distinct from claims 1 – 41 of commonly assigned Application 10/715,562 in view of Obayashi et al. Specifically, both articles contain coverings for use on an exterior surface made with fibrous layers, moldable layers.

3. Claims 1 – 78 and 80 – 82 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 - 21 of copending Application No. 11/023,412 in view of Obayashi et al. (USPN 4,749,625). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both are directed towards coverings for use on an exterior surface that are made with fibrous layers, moldable layers and release sheets covering the back surface of the moldable layer.

Application 11/023,412 disclose a fibrous layer having a top fibrous surface, a bottom surface and a plurality of edges, an adhesive layer applied to the bottom surface of the fibrous layer and a release sheet removably secured to the adhesive layer (Claim 1). The adhesive layer is applied at a coating weight of 185-1000 grams per a square meter (Claim 4). However, Application 11/023,412 fails to disclose an impermeable barrier layer secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer with adhesive layer.

Obayashi et al. teach a an impermeable barrier layer secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer with adhesive layer made from a foil material (Column 4, lines 1 – 4) as part of a

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carpet structure (Figure 8) for the purpose of having an electromagnetic wave-shielding covering sheet (Column 3, lines 67 – 68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the an impermeable foil barrier layer which is secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer by the adhesive layer in Application 11/023,412 in order to have an electromagnetic wave-shielding covering sheet as taught by Obayashi et al.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1 – 78 and 80 – 82 are directed to an invention not patentably distinct from claims 1 – 21 of commonly assigned Application 11/023,412 in view of Obayashi et al. Specifically, both articles contain coverings for use on an exterior surface are made with fibrous layers, moldable layers and release sheets covering the back surface of the moldable layer.

4. Claims 1 – 78 and 80 – 82 provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 - 19 of copending Application No. 11/023,413 in view of Obayashi et al. (USPN 4,749,625). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both are directed towards coverings for use on an exterior surface that are made with fibrous layers, adhesive layers and release sheets covering the back surface of the moldable layer.

Application 11/023,413 discloses a covering to be installed on an exterior surface comprising a fibrous layer having a top fibrous surface, a bottom surface and a plurality of edges, an adhesive layer applied to the bottom surface of the fibrous layer, and a release sheet removably secured to the adhesive sheet (Claim 1). The adhesive layer is applied at a coating weight of 185-1000 grams per a square meter (Claim 4). However, Application 11/023,413 fails to disclose an impermeable barrier layer secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer with adhesive layer.

Obayashi et al. teach a an impermeable barrier layer secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer with adhesive layer made from a foil material (Column 4, lines 1 – 4) as part of a carpet structure (Figure 8) for the purpose of having an electromagnetic wave-shielding covering sheet (Column 3, lines 67 – 68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the an impermeable foil barrier layer which is secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer by the adhesive layer in Application 11/023,413 in order to have an electromagnetic wave-shielding covering sheet as taught by Obayashi et al.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1 – 78 and 80 – 82 are directed to an invention not patentably distinct from claims 1 – 19 of commonly assigned Application 11/023,413 in view of Obayashi et al. Specifically, both articles contain coverings for use on an exterior surface are made with fibrous layers, adhesive layers and release sheets covering the back surface of the moldable layer.

5. Claims 1 – 78 and 80 – 82 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1 - 20 of copending Application No. 11/034,255 in view of Obayashi et al. (USPN 4,749,625). Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both are directed towards coverings for use on an exterior surface that are made with fibrous layers, adhesive layers and release sheets covering the back surface of the moldable layer.

Application No. 11/034,255 disclose a covering to be installed on an exterior surface comprising a fibrous layer having a top fibrous surface and a bottom surface, an adhesive layer and a release sheet removably secured to the adhesive layer (Claim 1). The adhesive layer is applied at a basis weight of 185 – 1000 gsm (Claim 6). However, Application 11/034,255 fails to disclose an impermeable barrier layer secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer with adhesive layer.

Obayashi et al. teach a an impermeable barrier layer secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer with adhesive layer made from a foil material (Column 4, lines 1 – 4) as part of a

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carpet structure (Figure 8) for the purpose of having an electromagnetic wave-shielding covering sheet (Column 3, lines 67 – 68).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the an impermeable foil barrier layer which is secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer by the adhesive layer in Application 11/034,255 in order to have an electromagnetic wave-shielding covering sheet as taught by Obayashi et al.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1 – 78 and 80 – 82 are directed to an invention not patentably distinct from claims 1 – 20 of commonly assigned Application 11/034,255 in view of Obayashi et al. Specifically, both articles contain coverings for use on an exterior surface are made with fibrous layers, adhesive layers and release sheets covering the back surface of the moldable layer.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

6. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

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7. Claims 36 – 40 and 57 – 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Friedlander et al. (USPN 4,695,493).

Friedlander et al. disclose a elongate composite strip in the form of a supply roll (Column 6, lines 64 – 68) comprising a layer of fibrous floor covering material having a fibrous front and back surface (Figure 1, #4, 6 and 8; Column 4, lines 6 – 7), an adhesive layer adhesively attached to the back surface of the fibrous layer (Figure 1, #16), an impermeable foil barrier layer which is secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer by the adhesive layer so as to substantially cover the back surface of the fibrous layer (Figure 1, #12), a water impermeable, non-absorbent and incompressible in the thickness direction attachment layer covering the foil barrier layer having a bottom surface with an adhesive property for attaching the fibrous floor covering material and the foil barrier layer to a support surface (Figure 1, Adhesive layer) and a release sheet on the attachment layer which is arranged to be removed for the attachment of the attachment layer to the surface (Figure 1, #20; Column 2, lines 55 – 57), wherein the foil barrier layer has a thickness less than 0.001 inch (Column 2, lines 45 – 48) as in claims 36 – 38, 57 and 58. The composite strip is arranged to provide no resistance to bending of the fibrous layer and the attachment layer from a rolled condition to a flat condition for attachment to a generally flat surface and to by follow gravity generally any undulations in the flat surface (Column 4, lines 24 – 31) as in claims 40 and 59. The composite strip also allows side to side flexibility thereof to allow bending of the layers to match a bowed treated wooden board (Column 2, lines 35 – 40) as in claims 40 and 60.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1 – 2, 9 – 17, 22 – 26, 41 – 46 and 61 – 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friedlander et al. in view of Haas et al. (USPN 4,554,194).

Friedlander et al. disclose a elongate composite strip in the form of a supply roll (Column 6, lines 64 – 68) comprising a layer of fibrous floor covering material having a fibrous front and back surface (Figure 1, #4, 6 and 8; Column 4, lines 6 – 7), an adhesive layer adhesively attached to the back surface of the fibrous layer (Figure 1, #16), an impermeable foil barrier layer which is secured to the back surface of the fibrous layer by the adhesive layer so as to substantially cover the back surface of the fibrous layer (Figure 1, #12), a water impermeable, non-absorbent and incompressible in the thickness direction attachment layer or moldable layer covering the foil barrier layer having a bottom surface with an adhesive property for attaching the fibrous floor covering material and the foil barrier layer to a support surface (Figure 1, Adhesive layer) and a release sheet on the attachment layer which is arranged to be removed for the attachment of the attachment layer to the surface (Figure 1, #20; Column 2, lines 55 – 57), wherein the foil barrier layer has a thickness less than 0.001 inch (Column 2, lines 45 – 48). The composite strip is arranged to provide no resistance to bending of the fibrous layer and the attachment layer from a rolled condition to a flat condition for attachment to a generally flat surface and to by follow

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gravity generally any undulations in the flat surface (Column 4, lines 24 – 31). The moldable layer is formed of hot melt adhesive (Column 3, lines 1 – 3) having a thickness of 1 to 20 mil (Column 3, lines 28 – 30). while the fibrous layer is mat formed by needle punching, tufted, woven or carpet (Column , lines 62 – 68) and the release sheet is a silicon-coated material (Column 5, lines 1 – 6). However, Friedlander et al. fail to disclose the release sheet having a separate central release strip, the release sheet being formed as three release strips with each strip being separately removable from the moldable layer, the release sheet is formed of plural sheets, the plural sheets contain at least one strip having a width less than at least one of the other sheets, the moldable layer being applied at a coating weight of between about 185 and 600 grams per square meter, the attachment layer having a coating weight per unit area of greater than 185 grams/sq meter or 300 grams/sq meter and the total material applied in the attachment layer and in between the barrier layer and the layer of fibrous floor covering material having a weight per unit area of greater than 300 grams/ sq meter, 400 grams/ sq meter or 600 grams/ sq meter.

Haas et al. teach a the release sheet (Column 7, lines 10 – 12) having a separate central release strip (Figure 6a), the release sheet being formed as three release strips (Figure 6a) with each strip being separately removable from the moldable layer (Figure 4, #2 and 3, wherein the moldable layer is both layers combined as they are both directed towards bonding), the release sheet is formed of plural sheets (Figure 6a; Column 7, lines 34 – 38), the plural sheets contain at least one strip having a width less than at least one of the other sheets (Column 7, lines 43 – 44) and the moldable layer being applied at a coating weight of between about 35 and 60 grams per square meter (Column 11, lines 49 – 51; Column lines 42 – 43), the attachment layer having a

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coating weight per unit area of between about 35 and 60 grams per square meter (Column 11, lines 49 – 51; Column lines 42 – 43) for the purpose of having a flooring that is capable of maintaining a relatively good bond with the covered surface despite temperature and moisture fluctuations (Column 2, lines 16 – 20).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the coating weights of the moldable layer and the attachment layers in Friedlander et al. in order to have having a flooring that is that is capable of maintaining a relatively good bond with the covered surface despite temperature and moisture fluctuations as taught by Haas et al.

With regard to the moldable layer being applied at a coating weight of between about 185 and 600 grams per square meter, the attachment layer having a coating weight per unit area of greater than 185 grams/sq meter or 300 grams/sq meter and the total material applied in the attachment layer and in between the barrier layer and the layer of fibrous floor covering material having a weight per unit area of greater than 300 grams/ sq meter, 400 grams/ sq meter or 600 grams/ sq meter, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to change the coating weight of the moldable and attachment layers and the total material weight applied, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. MPEP2144.05.

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10. Claims 3, 4, 47 and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friedlander et al. in view of Haas et al. (USPN 4,554,194) as applied to claims 1 – 2, 9 – 17, 22 – 26, 41 – 46 and 61 – 66 above, and further in view of Gordon (USPN 5,023,433).

Friedlander et al., as modified with Haas et al., discloses a covering for an external surface as shown above but fails to disclose the barrier layer is foil supported on plastic film and the barrier layer is encapsulated between the adhesive layer and the moldable layer.

Gordon teaches barrier layer is foil supported on plastic film (Column 5, lines 21 – 25) and the barrier layer is encapsulated between the adhesive layer and the moldable layer (Figure 2; Column 4, lines 23 – 27) for the purpose of totally encapsulating the foil material to protect it against moisture (Column 4, lines 30 – 32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided plastic film and encapsulation of the barrier layer in Friedlander et al. in order to totally encapsulate the foil material to protect it against moisture as taught by Gordon.

11. Claims 5 – 8 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friedlander et al. in view of Haas et al. applied to claims 1 – 4, 9 – 17, 22 – 26, 41 – 46 and 61 – 66 and further in view of Kalwara et al. (USPN 6,426,129).

Friedlander et al., as modified with Haas et al., discloses a covering for an external surface as shown above but fails to disclose the barrier layer having a first width and the fibrous layer having a second width, wherein the second width is greater than the first width, the composite strip being elongated with a predetermined length and having a predetermined width, the predetermined width being less than the predetermined length, the predetermined width being less than 12 inches, the predetermined length being at least 25 feet, and the release sheet having free edges that extend beyond the fibrous layer and moldable layer to provide a grasping surface at the edges of the composite covering strip.

Kalwara et al. teach a covering for an external surface wherein the barrier layer having a first width and the fibrous layer having a second width, wherein the second width is greater than the first width (Figure 2, #12 and 14), the composite strip being elongated with a predetermined length and having a predetermined width, the predetermined width being less than the predetermined length (Column 5, lines 7 – 10), the predetermined width being less than 12 inches (Column 5, lines 9), the predetermined length being at least 25 feet (Column 5, line 8), and the release sheet having free edges that extend beyond the fibrous layer and moldable layer to provide a grasping surface at the edges of the composite covering strip (Figure 2, #20) for the purpose of having a release liner that is easily to disengage from the tacky surface of the adhesive layer (Column 5, lines 39 – 46).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the desired lengths and widths of materials in the

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composite to cover an exterior surface in the modified Friedlander et al. in order to have a release liner that is easily to disengage from the tacky surface of the adhesive layer as taught by Kalwara et al.

12. Claims 18, 48 – 51, 53 - 55, 68 – 71, 73 - 75, 77, 78, 80 and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friedlander et al. in view of Haas et al. applied to claims 1 – 4, 9 – 17, 22 – 26, 41 – 46 and 61 – 66 and further in view of Tajima et al. (USPN 3,937,640) and Cain (USPN 5,149,570).

Friedlander et al., as modified with Haas et al., discloses a covering for an external surface as shown above but fails to disclose the release sheet has a separate central release sheet and the release sheet is formed with a plurality of strips or three separably removable strips with one on each edge and one in the center the middle strip overlapping the edge strips, the edge strips extending past the edge of the formed composite strip to form a free side edge for grasping during removal, the width of one strip being wider than at least one of the strips.

Tajima et al. teach a covering for an external surface wherein the release sheet has a separate central release sheet, the release sheet is formed with a plurality of strips or three separably removable strips with one on each edge and one in the center, the middle strip overlapping the edge strips, the width of one strip being less than at least one of the strips (Figure 3A and 3B, #14; Column 7, lines 49 – 58) for the purpose of rendering the application of the covering for an external surface easier (Column 7, lines 57 – 58).

Cain teaches a release liner having overlapping edges (Figure 3, #30) for the purpose of forming a pull tap to facilitate removal of the release sheet (Column 3, lines 27 – 28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the various methods of applying a release sheet to the back surface of an external covering in the modified Friedlander et al. in order to render the application of the covering for an external surface easier as taught by Tajima et al. and to facilitate removal of the release sheet as taught by Cain.

13. Claims 20, 21, 52, 56, 72, 76, 81 and 85 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friedlander et al. in view of Haas et al., Tajima et al. and Cain applied to claims 1 – 4, 9 – 18, 22 – 26, 41 – 46, 48 – 55, 61 – 66, 68 – 71, 73 – 75, 77 – 80 and 82 – 84 and further in view of Ward et al. (USPN 4,849,267).

Friedlander et al., as modified with Hass and Tajima et al. discloses a covering for an external surface as shown above but fails to disclose the release layer including indicia that indicates the direction of the pile of the fibrous layer and the indicia is formed on the composite covering strip that is visible with the release sheet in place.

Ward et al. teach the indicia that indicates the direction of the pile of the fibrous layer and the indicia is formed on the composite and is visible with the release sheet in place (Figures 1, 4,

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5, 6 and 8, #40; Column 5, lines 13 – 20) for the purpose of orientating various sections of floor covering in a common direction during installation so that the lie of the pile yarns of all the sections are readily orientated in the same direction (Column 5, lines 20 – 22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the indicia on the back surface of the external covering in Friedlander et al. in order to orientate various sections of floor covering in a common direction during installation so that the lie of the pile yarns of all the sections are readily orientated in the same direction as taught by Ward et al.

Ward discloses the claimed invention except for the release liner having indicia printed on it indicating the direction of the pile of the fibrous layer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the indicia on the release liner instead of the backing of the carpet, since it has been held to that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. MPEP 2144.04.

14. Claims 27 – 33, 39, 40 and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friedlander et al. in view of Haas et al. applied to claims 1 – 4, 9 – 17, 22 – 26, 41 – 46 and 61 – 66 and further in view of O'Connor (USPN 5,475,952).

Friedlander et al., as modified with Haas et al., disclose a covering for an external surface as shown above but fails to disclose a treated lumber covering, the composite strip being applied

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to a surface of the board and forms an impermeable bond with a surface of the board of treated lumber.

O'Connor teaches a treated lumber covering (Column 1, lines 3 – 6), the composite strip being applied to a surface of the board and forms an impermeable bond with a surface of the board of treated lumber (Column 3, lines 1 – 7) made with a layer of fibrous material (Column 4, lines 4 – 21) for the purpose of having a covering on a treated lumber surface that protects the users from the possibility of splinters (Column 1, lines 16 – 20),

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the treated lumber covering made with a fibrous material using the material in the modified Friedlander et al. in order to have a covering on a treated lumber surface that protects the users from the possibility of splinters as taught by O'Connor.

15. Claims 34 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Friedlander et al. in view of O'Connor as applied to claim 28 above, and further in view of Ward et al. (USPN 4,849,267).

Friedlander et al., as modified with O'Connor, discloses a covering for an external surface as shown above but fails to disclose the free edges of the release layer including indicia that indicates the direction of the pile of the fibrous layer and the indicia is formed on the composite covering strip that is visible with the release sheet in place.

Ward et al. teach indicia that indicates the direction of the pile of the fibrous layer and the indicia is formed on the composite and is visible with the release sheet in place (Figures 1, 4, 5, 6 and 8, #40; Column 5, lines 13 – 20) for the purpose of orientating various sections of floor covering in a common direction during installation so that the lie of the pile yarns of all the sections are readily orientated in the same direction (Column 5, lines 20 – 22).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the applicant's invention was made to have provided the indicia on the back surface of the external covering in Friedlander et al. in order to orientate various sections of floor covering in a common direction during installation so that the lie of the pile yarns of all the sections are readily orientated in the same direction as taught by Ward et al.

Ward discloses the claimed invention except for the release liner having indicia printed on it indicating the direction of the pile of the fibrous layer. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the indicia on the release liner instead of the backing of the carpet, since it has been held to that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. MPEP 2144.04.

Response to Arguments

16. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1 – 78 and 80 - 82 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. However, since the same prior art is being applied in the above rejections, the arguments will be responded to below.

In response to Applicant's argument that the double patenting fails to show a prima facie case of obviousness, please see the newly presented rejections above.

In response to Applicant's argument that Friedlander refer to a shape retention web of a thickness between 1 to 100 mil, which is greater than 1 mil and therefore not flaccid, Friedlander clearly states that the thickness of the web is about 1 to 10 mil (Abstract, last line), which reads about less than 1 mil since about 1 mil may be less than or greater than the actual thickness. Since flaccid is defined as "not firm or stiff" by www.webster.com, Friedlander clearly also meets this limitation since the article is being through the use of just a hand (Column 2, lines 36 – 38). The foil of Friedlander only has to have the ability to conform to the shape on which is placed, which it would since the thickness of about 1 mil. While the foil of Friedlander may retain some of the bumps and ridges from being folded or shaped, it would still have the ability to be shaped against another surface.

In response to applicant's argument that Tajima and Kalwara are nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned,

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in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, both Tajima and Kalwara et al. are in the field of the applicant's endeavor, i.e. a covering for exterior use. Tajima teaches the release sheet is formed with a plurality of strips or three separably removable strips with one on each edge and one in the center, the middle strip overlapping the edge strips, the width of one strip being less than at least one of the strips (Figure 3A and 3B, #14; Column 7, lines (Column 7, lines 49 – 58) as part of a roofing laminate, which is a covering for exterior use. Kalwara et al. teaches a covering for an external surface wherein the barrier layer having a first width and the fibrous layer having a second width, wherein the second width is greater than the first width (Figure 2, #12 and 14), the composite strip being elongated with a predetermined length and having a predetermined width, the predetermined width being less than the predetermined length (Column 5, lines 7 – 10), the predetermined width being less than 12 inches (Column 5, lines 9), the predetermined length being at least 25 feet (Column 5, line 8), and the release sheet having free edges that extend beyond the fibrous layer and moldable layer to provide a grasping surface at the edges of the composite covering strip (Figure 2, #20).

In response to Applicant's argument that Haas fails to disclose a coating weight between 185 and 600 gsm, please see the newly presented rejections above.

In response to Applicant's argument Friedlander et al. fails to disclose the barrier being encapsulated and the barrier supported by a plastic film, please see the newly presented rejections above.

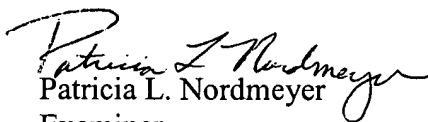
In response to Applicant's argument Ward teaches the printing of the indicia on the carpet backing instead of the release layer, please see the newly presented rejections above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Patricia L. Nordmeyer whose telephone number is (571) 272-1496. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Thurs. from 7:00-4:30 & alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Harold Y. Pyon can be reached on (571) 272-1498. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Patricia L. Nordmeyer

Examiner
Art Unit 1772

pln